

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

FL-154

DECEMBER 15, 1955

November's Employment Clings to High Levels

Employment in Montana non-farm industries as of mid-November numbered 157,700 wage earners, decline of 2,700 from October, increase of 5,400 over a year ago, and virtually even with the level of two years ago, according to estimates compiled by the commission in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is the highest total of such employment, for November, ever reached in Montana.

Timing Omits Storm Effects

Timing of the sample reports on which estimates are based, regularly the week ending nearest the 15th of the month, served in this instance to omit any reflection of force reductions accompanying the storm period which began at the close of that week. The estimates therefore show little influence of that weather circumstance.

Seasonal Dip Moderate

Seasonal dip from October to November levels was moderate, 2,700 in number and 1.7 percent, only slightly greater than the experience in other recent years. It contrasts with a gain of 2,100 for the same October to November count a year ago, when work was resuming in the metals industry, after a work stoppage of two months. In 1953 the November decrease was 2,000.

Heavy Shrinkage, Construction

Decreases from the October level included 1,600 in contract construction, 700 in manufacturing, 600 in government employment, 200 in service industries, and 100 in finance and insurance. All of these are attributable to seasonal influences. Gains from the October count indicated 100 in metal mining, 200 in interstate railroads, and 200 in wholesale and retail trade.

Exceeds Year Ago Figure

The November employment figure is 5,400 greater than for November of 1954, a comparison which should be tempered by consideration of the labor market situation at that time—as it was emerging from a work stoppage affecting 10,000 wage-earners. The employment economy a year ago was still suffering to the extent of about 5,000 from that influence.

Manufacturing Figure Increases

A firmer basis for interpreting trends is furnished by the employment levels of November, 1953, in relation to those of the month just passed. The two year period shows a minor upward movement of 100. In major industrial groups, however, the variations are quite revealing. Manufacturing is 1,300 higher this November than two years ago, while mining and construction are each 1,000 below their level of that time. The finance, real estate and insurance group shows a gain of 800.

UPSURGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER ACCOMPANIES ABNORMALLY SEVERE STORM

Seasonal release of workers in Montana industries was speeded up in November by prevalence of severe, wintry weather throughout the state. Virtually all outdoor work was curtailed or closed down completely about the middle of November, a process which continued into the current month. Under normal weather conditions this layoff process is extended over both November and December, and into January.

Reserve Supply More Than Doubles in Month

Supply of available labor, as evidenced by active work-applications at offices of the employment service, rose from 3,348 the first of November to 6,968 at the end of the month. This is 1,300 above the jobseeker count a year earlier and 1,800 more than the average for December 1 in the years 1949 to 1954. Claims for unemployment insurance zoomed in proportion, from 1,889 for the week ending November 14 to 5,464 in the week of December 2.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
February	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556
April	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	11,435
June	5,274	5,403	3,910	2,957	4,240	5,809
August	2,458	3,519	2,069	1,619	2,370	2,898
October	3,348	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572	3,179
November	6,968	5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341	5,340
December	8,800*	8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694	8,329

* Estimated.

December Effects Uncertain

Effect of the sudden upsurge in unemployment on the year-round employment situation will be more clearly discernible a month hence. Usual experience is for an upward movement in number of persons seasonally unemployed amounting to about sixty percent from November to December. If most of that normal increase has been chalked up this year in November, the increase in December should be on a much more moderate scale. A twenty percent upward movement during this month would put the labor supply at the turn of the year in line with experience of recent years.

Construction and Logging Curtailed

Construction employment has suffered most in the present force reduction situation, since it is distributed into all areas. Lumber and logging employment took a severe setback, but is confined to the timbered areas in the western portion of the state. Oil field work likewise has been cut to a minimum during the storm period. Completion of refinery season in the sugar industry is adding to the force reduction effects, one factory is already closed, two others in December, and the fourth about the first of the year. Railroad track crews were cut abruptly in November to winter size and some force reduction invaded the operating and shop divisions of railroad work.

Highway Crews Down 500

In the state highway system work was continuing in early December on construction of 113 miles of road, four bridges, and two gravel projects, employing 383 men on 22 contracts. Maintenance crews comprised a force of 731. The total of 1,114 was 100 less than in November of 1954 and 500 less

than in October last. Six road jobs on 41 miles were completed during November.

Many Projects Await Spring

Effect of the November storm period is reflected in suspension of work on 17 road jobs involving 107 miles of construction, most of which will await spring for resumption. Contracts are ready but no work begun on 26 additional miles and four bridges which will cost \$350,000. An additional 70 miles of road and \$861,000 worth of bridges were temporarily suspended and may resume with more moderate weather.

Some Inside Construction Continues

Large scale employment resumption in construction, lumber, and railroad fields during the winter is not anticipated. Usual experience is that once down these industries remain dormant until milder weather permits operations to go forward with much less interruption than they would be subject to in midwinter. Buildings which are at or near an enclosed stage will furnish some employment, but will affect the aggregate only slightly. Projects which were just starting or ready to start will likely await more favorable weather prospects.

Labor Demand Is At Minimum

Labor demand, in the face of all the extensive layoffs, is extremely limited. Retail trade establishments account for temporary sales jobs during the holiday and inventory season but in no sense offset the seasonal curtailment in other lines. Postal services require many extras for the heavy mail season during December. Hard-rock miners are still in demand and some increase in employment results at those plants where miners are returning from summer work outdoors. Farm employment is at its low point of the year and will offer but few jobs until spring opens.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Dec. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(99 jobseekers; 53 men, 56 women; 23 men and 14 women over 45) All outdoor work cut to minimum, severe weather; demand low. Smelter has resumed hiring replacements after absorbing those laid off with change to six-day week. Some hiring of livestock feeders has begun, weeks earlier than normal.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(775 jobseekers; 605 men, 170 women; 184 men and 45 women over 45) Surplus of nearly all labor skills developed during November as storms closed down construction. Further additions will follow closing of season run at two sugar factories, releasing 500. Hiring in retail trade for holidays only partially compensates. Railroad crews reduced except for emergency intervals. Farm hiring virtually at standstill, except for experienced livestock feeders.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(257 jobseekers; 179 men, 58 women; 17 men and 1 woman over 45) Seasonal layoffs occurred four to six weeks earlier than usual. Woods work nearly all halted, road construction mostly closed for the winter, cement plant crew trimmed to normal winter pattern. No labor demand, few construction projects that will resume will do so on call-back basis. Contract for new high school awarded. Abundance of labor increased by college students seeking part-time work.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(458 jobseekers; 284 men, 174 women; 124 men and 70 women over 45) Railroad work and construction encountered earlier than normal layoffs in November, mostly to continue through the winter season. Motels and drive-ins also reduced forces. Mining hiring is at moderate pace, largely consisting of workers returning from summer in outdoor jobs, an annual pattern. Holiday trade hiring delayed until December.

CUT BANK—(124 jobseekers; 100 men, 24 women; 24 men and 2 women over 45) Though heavy layoffs occurred in construction and oil drilling in November, some resumption has been noted. Inside work on new school, postal building and clinic will continue, other jobs shut down until spring. Present surplus expected to continue for 90 days. Some holiday hiring in trade and service. Stockmen are hiring feeders earlier than normal.

DILLON—(97 jobseekers; 55 men, 42 women; 24 men and 22 women over 45) Livestock feeding has begun, early winter. Power line construction in south end of county and sewer work in Dillon halted by storm. Several small mining projects closed for the winter. Work on residences and buildings idled 20 construction workers, a

LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	1955 Nov.	1955 Oct.	1954 Nov.	Nov. Avg. 1950-1954
Industrial Employment	157,700	160,400	152,300	153,700
New Job Applicants	4,330	2,866	3,410	3,180
Job Applicants, end of month	6,968	3,348	5,617	4,898
Insured Unemployment—	Dec. 9 1955	Nov. 4 1955	Dec. 10 1954	Avg. 1st Dec. Wk. 1950-1954
New and Renewal Claims	1,258	604	1,348	1,185
Unemployed Weeks Filed	4,634	1,285	3,356	2,645
Total Unemployment Claims	5,892	1,889	4,704	3,830

few retained for inside work. One commercial structure finished.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(261 jobseekers; 204 men, 57 women; 50 men and 18 women over 45) Nearly all outdoor work ceased in November, with severe weather. About 225 laid off by airport construction contractors, with likelihood that 50 will be put back to work until winter intervenes. Some Glasgow contractors continuing on inside work and reduced crews. No demand of consequence expected until spring opens. Farmers are already feeding stock and some hires for that purpose have been recorded.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(115 jobseekers; 77 men, 38 women; 23 men and 9 women over 45) Construction ceased abruptly about the middle of November, probably until spring. Oil operations were drastically cut at the same time, owing to severe weather. Livestock feeding has begun and slight demand felt for feeders. Surplus of applicants in nearly all fields.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(839 jobseekers; 738 men, 201 women; 261 men and 42 women over 45) Winter arrived three weeks early, stopping most construction projects more or less permanently for the winter season. Railroads called in their outdoor crews. Five day week has increased demand for train operators, supply adequate. Manufacturing employment is at a minimum, with abundance of qualified applicants. Inside work is some building contracts is resuming with small crews. Agricultural demand limited to livestock feeders.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(209 jobseekers; 177 men, 32 women; 66 men and 12 women over 45) Three sawmills closed during severe November weather, logging crews curtailed at same time and hauling virtually ceased. Labor demand extremely low, and will continue so through the winter months. Holiday demand for extra help all filled. Some hiring of livestock feeders in farm areas.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(196 jobseekers; 156 men, 40 women; 24 men and 7 women over 45) Heavy flow of new job applicants resulted from early winter clos-

ing of all outdoor jobs, especially in construction and railroad maintenance. Employment outlook poor until spring. Feeding of cattle has resulted in a minor demand for experienced feeders. Holiday trade requires some extra help in retail circles.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(373 jobseekers; 258 men, 115 women; 109 men and 31 women over 45) Employment picture was normal or better up to early November, when severe cold wave closed nearly all outdoor jobs, some of them for the full winter season. Idleness increased about 200 overnight. Some holiday hiring in trade and postal circles eased the tension, but a solid surplus in nearly all skills remains. Nearly all construction projects are expected to remain dormant until spring.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(835 jobseekers; 710 men, 125 women; 288 men and 40 women over 45) Labor supply is about double that of a month earlier, due to sudden stoppage of outdoor activities with the onslaught of early winter. Logging and lumbering, construction, forestry, and railroad employment all figure in the seasonal layoffs that have occurred and are imminent. About 500 additional will be released in December, including the completion of Christmas tree marketing. Trade and service, and further reduction of lumber forces in January, will add another 700 to the applicant roll.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(131 jobseekers; 82 men, 49 women; 29 men and 12 women over 45) Outdoor construction was halted, and nearly all other outdoor work curtailed several weeks early by storm and cold conditions in mid-November. Resumption of some employment is expected, on limited scale. Prospects for spring are heightened by a program of residence building, road and bridge jobs, construction of a new store structure, and completion of a telephone building.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(260 jobseekers; 177 men, 83 women; 72 men and 28 women over 45) Construction employment is at the low level of the year, due to early and severe winter. Projects in the park

(Continued on Page Three)

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.6	145.4	147.1	150.7	155.1	160.3	161.3	161.4	152.3	150.2	152.3	150.6	152.8
1955	143.6	143.2	144.2	148.3	154.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	162.7	160.4	157.7		

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Dec. 1

(Continued from Page Two)

are all closed. A new bank building will finish in December. Farmwork at a standstill, except stock feeding. Railroad employment prospects continue dark. Lumber mills all closed, some may reopen in December, logging and hauling halted.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Colstrip, Forsyth, Terry—(151 jobseekers; 126 men, 25 women; 50 men and 9 women over 45) All outdoor employment curtailed early in November; two small construction projects, a bridge and school building, may re-open if weather permits. Layoff of 24 shopmen in railroad car department adds to labor surplus. Not much change expected until spring.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(708 jobseekers; 508 men, 200 women; 136 men and 46 women over 45) About 60 percent of construction employment in the area laid off in November, some rehires will result if weather severity relents. Sugar factory ended season run, releasing 225. Christmas tree operations halted by the severe cold, hired extras to recover lost production. Labor surplus in nearly all occupational groups.

POLSON—(381 jobseekers; 330 men, 51 women; 58 men and 16 women over 45) Plywood plant and sawmill closed during cold weather, adding 100 to surplus. Mill will resume as weather permits, plywood plant adjusting to avoid future shutdowns because of cold. Construction and other outside work all adversely affected. The storm halted addition of third shift in plywood.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(169 jobseekers; 124 men, 45 women; 12 men over 45) Main construction contracts on Tiber dam completed. Cold weather stopped work on new oil refinery at Kevin. Building projects also shut down in Shelby but will resume as weather permits. Labor demand at a minimum, no substantial improvement until spring. Practically no farm hiring; holiday demand for extra help not apparent up to November 30.

SIDNEY—(102 jobseekers; 88 men, 14 women; 24 men and 3 women over 45) Early November hiring was active; halted abruptly as wintry weather arrived. Most construction nearly completed; Fairview bridge and two road projects will resume in spring. A school clinic, and several residences to be completed this winter if weather permits. Hiring for holiday trade fairly active, farm hiring at low ebb and less stock feeding than usual in prospect.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(196 jobseekers; 163 men, 33 women; 48 men and 10 women over 45) Employment in clearing for the Noxon dam dwindled in November's cold, one contract may resume upon moderation. Some work continuing on railroad bridge relocation. Logging and sawmills nearly all shut down, some hope to resume on winter scale.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(132 jobseekers; 105 men, 27 women; 19 men and 7 women over 45) Cold weather in November curtailed construction employment and prevented hiring of rock pickers for farms. Local surplus augmented by skilled workers returning from employment in other areas. Less hiring in trade and service than usual pre-holiday experience. Oil field hiring at minimum.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Nov. 1955 (2)	Oct. 1955 (3)	Nov. 1954	Oct. '55 to Nov. '55	Nov. '54 to Nov. '55
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES..	157,700	160,400	152,300	—2,700	5,400
Manufacturing	20,300	21,000	19,700	— 700	600
Durable goods	11,700	11,900	11,100	— 200	600
Lumber and timber products.....	6,200	6,400	6,100	— 200	100
Primary metals.....	4,200	4,200	3,800	0	400
Other (4).....	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Nondurable goods.....	8,600	9,100	8,600	— 500	0
Food and kindred products.....	4,800	5,100	4,600	— 300	200
Printing and publishing.....	1,500	1,700	1,700	— 200	— 200
Petroleum refining.....	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Other (5).....	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Mining	11,300	11,200	11,000	100	300
Metal mining	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	900	0	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
Contract Construction	9,700	11,300	9,900	—1,600	— 200
Contractors, building construction	3,700	4,600	4,100	— 900	— 400
Contractors, other than building	2,800	3,300	2,700	— 500	100
Contractors, special trade	3,200	3,400	3,100	— 200	100
Transportation and utilities	22,300	22,100	21,200	200	1,100
Interstate railroads	13,200	13,000	12,400	200	800
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Utilities including communication	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Trade	40,000	39,800	38,800	200	1,200
Wholesale trade	9,000	9,100	8,700	— 100	300
Retail trade	31,000	30,700	30,100	300	900
General merchandise and apparel.....	5,800	5,600	5,700	200	100
Food stores	4,500	4,500	4,700	0	— 200
Eating and drinking establishments.....	7,400	7,500	7,400	— 100	0
Automotive and filling stations	6,400	6,300	5,900	100	500
Retail trade not elsewhere classified...	6,900	6,800	6,400	100	500
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	5,600	5,700	5,100	— 100	500
Services and miscellaneous.....	19,500	19,700	19,300	— 200	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,600	2,800	2,600	— 200	0
Personal services	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Other (6)	14,600	14,600	14,500	0	100
Government	29,000	29,600	27,300	— 600	1,700
Federal	6,100	6,300	6,200	— 200	— 100
State and local	22,900	23,300	21,100	— 400	1,800
Great Falls Area (Cascade County).....	18,300	18,800	17,900	— 500	400
Manufacturing	2,700	2,800	2,700	— 100	0
Contract construction	1,600	1,800	1,500	— 200	100
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,600	2,400	— 100	100
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,500	3,300	— 100	100
Government	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 717 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 1,058 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1955, AND NOVEMBER, 1954

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 12-9	
	Nov. 1955		Nov. 1954		Nov. 1955		Nov. 1954		November 1955				November 1954				1955	1954
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	50	20	52	12	99	25	118	13	28	35	63	10	45	7	52	14	72	153
Billings.....	732	269	534	184	775	281	711	228	505	122	627	340	325	82	407	213	658	598
Bozeman.....	142	43	160	43	257	84	235	49	165	31	196	52	194	62	256	83	144	114
Butte.....	303	100	355	65	458	98	534	119	363	22	385	180	229	—	229	101	371	576
Cut Bank.....	72	24	61	36	124	49	76	30	37	18	55	23	28	10	38	16	113	64
Dillon.....	60	25	71	29	97	31	65	22	45	53	98	52	27	48	75	33	52	37
Glasgow.....	190	46	125	31	261	94	200	57	129	11	140	77	134	22	156	41	237	93
Glendive.....	125	41	104	37	115	37	59	15	86	39	125	59	278	45	323	145	74	59
Great Falls.....	477	182	466	108	939	359	915	285	369	58	427	158	261	162	423	193	714	494
Hamilton.....	98	41	91	27	209	67	150	40	16	5	21	8	47	9	56	29	200	125
Havre.....	149	54	58	17	196	78	139	51	102	21	123	48	78	12	90	29	182	113
Helena.....	221	69	241	73	373	130	297	108	135	14	149	83	142	29	171	95	312	247
Kalispell.....	404	96	246	50	835	287	458	102	121	17	138	54	168	3	171	73	859	542
Lewistown.....	92	33	78	32	131	43	125	39	44	16	60	30	42	18	60	34	129	118
Livingston.....	98	37	131	50	260	82	225	73	39	1	40	14	32	10	42	16	242	184
Miles City.....	157	58	104	45	151	62	239	96	32	9	41	21	121	29	150	68	149	177
Missoula.....	473	178	228	53	708	238	556	177	203	91	294	125	244	26	270	132	492	505
Polson.....	137	53	45	13	381	158	175	56	34	3	37	15	10	3	13	5	298	208
Shelby.....	109	20	83	28	169	51	128	42	66	32	98	44	51	96	147	35	109	87
Sidney.....	80	26	75	24	102	37	92	33	41	30	71	32	80	34	114	34	112	82
Thomp. Fls.**	68	18	—	—	196	63	—	—	33	—	33	20	—	—	—	—	224	—
Wolf Point.....	93	47	102	43	132	57	120	53	34	15	49	21	38	88	126	39	159	128
TOTALS.....	4,330	1,480	3,410	1,000	6,968	2,411	5,617	1,688	2,627	643	3,270	1,466	2,574	795	3,369	1,428	5,892	4,704

* Includes 201 claims of Federal Employees UC program instituted January 1, 1955. ** Office re-opened June 1.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. (1) 1955	Oct. (2) 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. (1) 1955	Oct. (2) 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. (1) 1955	Oct. (2) 1955	Nov. 1954
All Manufacturing	\$88.26	\$90.31	\$80.20	42.3	43.5	40.0	\$2.09	\$2.08	\$2.01
Durable goods	91.07	93.12	78.17	42.7	43.2	39.0	2.15	2.16	2.01
Primary metals	98.34	98.08	75.00	45.6	45.4	38.8	2.16	2.16	1.94
Nondurable goods	83.22	86.26	83.12	41.6	43.8	41.5	2.00	1.97	2.00
Food and kindred products	76.22	77.15	74.78	44.3	46.2	43.7	1.72	1.67	1.71
All Mining	100.38	100.25	84.51	42.3	42.2	39.1	2.37	2.37	2.16
Metal mining	99.69	99.69	79.58	42.4	42.4	37.9	2.35	2.35	2.10
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	79.67	80.20	78.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation (except railroads)	94.39	96.10	93.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities and communication	72.53	72.50	71.79	39.4	39.4	39.4	1.84	1.84	1.82

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANAMITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Account for Under
Act of CongressPresident
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.